

NOW ON SALE.

1886 Edition of
CHRONICLE & DIRECTOR
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Siam, Chinese-India, Burma,
Stras Settlement, Malay States, &
(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
THE COMPLETE EDITION WITH TREATIES,
PIANS, &c., pp. 1,132. 85.
PIANS, &c., pp. 752. 85.
The Jade Mace for every Resident in
the Far East, from Penang to Vladivostock.

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Daily Press Office, January 1886.

with Russia, to have held her in check, and the success which crowned their tactics should be a lesson to Muscovite statesmen to sign that Peking is as obstinate as St. Petersburg, and that its traditional policy is carried on with equal regardlessness for money or life. The campaigns conducted by Tsu Tschu-tang against Yatkoou Bao, the Amur of Kiehgharia, extended over more than a decade, cost prodigious sums of money, and involved an enormous sacrifice of life. Yet this war was conducted for the conquest of a distant khaniate, separated from China by the vast desert of Gobi, a country that could never in any way repay a cost of its conquest, and which, in the event of a war with Russia, proves a source of weakness to the empire. If the Chinese Government made such sacrifice to regain a distant and only dependency, the smallest value, how much more must they look forward to a time when they can see a chance of recovering that strip of Manchuria which Russia appropriated during the last war between China and the Allied forces of England and France. Peace exists now between Russia and China—and no doubt the *Journal de St. Petersburg* is right in stating that there is no question pending that is likely to give rise to a quarrel, for the "recognition" of the *Journal* has been ratified by treaty—but the movements of Russia are jealously watched in Peking, and an further attempt at aggression whether in China or Korea by the Northern Colossus would assuredly be resisted by forces of arms.

The German gunboat *Wolf*, Commander Frieske, arrived in Singapore on the 5th inst. from Aden, and was to leave for Hongkong in a few days.

The *Messager des Marins* steamer *Malibou*, with the next outward *Fren. Malibou*, was to leave Singapore at 5 p.m. yesterday for Saigon and this port.

Owing to the condition of the weather the special meeting of members of the Victoria Recreation Club convened for yesterday noon did not take place, as there were not enough members present to make up a quorum. There will be further notice as to when the meeting will be held.

A telegram in the *Brisbane Courier*, dated London, June 10, says:—Sir George Bowen, in a paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute, says that colonial autonomy will end in total separation from the mother-country unless a central Imperial Council is established. The proposals for federation ought to emanate from the colonies, and Sir George says that if at first step that the colonies wish it, Sir George also says that it is absurd to expect that the Australian colonies should contribute towards the expenses of Imperial federation unless they have a voice in an Imperial Congress or Reichstag.

The *Strait Times* of the 8th inst. says:—“At daylight this morning the steamer *Bentley*, owned by Messrs. Kong Yeng and Brothers, in a paper read at the Royal Colonial Institute, says that colonial autonomy will end in total separation from the mother-country unless a central Imperial Council is established. The proposals for federation ought to emanate from the colonies, and Sir George says that if at first step that the colonies wish it, Sir George also says that it is absurd to expect that the Australian colonies should contribute towards the expenses of Imperial federation unless they have a voice in an Imperial Congress or Reichstag.”

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to “The Editor,” and those on business “The Manager,” and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to send their names and addresses with communications, 1886, and, if possible, for publication, but not later than 12 noon.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Advertisements, 1886, 1887, and 1888, for a cent and a half will be continued and reprinted.

For extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent to the office on the day of publication. At 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1886.

Remanded until Monday.

ABUSIVE BEACHCOMBER.

Henry Shaw was charged by Private Pollock, of the Northumbrian Regiment, with breaking and creating a disturbance in the street, and assaulting a defendant at a complaint for assault.

The plaintiff, Mr. G. H. Bennett, master of the *Hermance*, set out particular leading up to and attending the collision which agreed with most of those for the junk with a few unimportant variations, except as to the measures taken to avoid a collision and the blame attributed.

Lord Garroway referred his denial of any agreement between himself and the leader of the Irish Nationalists at an alleged recent interview.

The blockades having been raised and punctilious restored, Sir Horace Rawlinson, Bart., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Hellenes, has returned to Athens.

The *Times* of London, June 10, says:—“A small English orchestra, organised by Will, the manager of the Australian team, will visit Shaw and Lilliputia. The orchestra, which is made up of the best musicians in England and four of the leading professionals.

The moonlighters in the Southern and Western districts of Ireland have been organised into a separate body, with a central council, which, however, disavows any connection with or control over any crimes that may be committed.

The Vatican has advised the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland to abstain from taking part in the present political strife.

A CURIOS CASE.

The following popular insurance case in which the joint of the *Malibou* and *Malibou* on shipboard was also raised, recently came before the New Zealand court:—

A man named Howard insured his life and then disappeared. Some time afterwards his reputed widow claimed the amount of the policy, but the company declined to pay until satisfactory proof of Howard's death was forthcoming. It was then seen in a port of New Zealand, and it was known that he had died; but, notwithstanding this, a man named Goffey was said to have found a human hand in the sea shore, on one finger of which was a ring identified as having been worn by Howard. The insurance company, however, was still doubtful, and the police were called in to search for the man and arrested. The hand was passed to the medical experts who came to the conclusion that it was not that of a drowned man, whose body had been eaten by fish, but that it had been rapidly severed from some corpse on land. Every effort was made to discover the man, but, though the hand had been taken, no one could identify it.

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FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.

The First FLOUR in the Market is STARE & Co.'s well known, best roller made "DRAGON EXTRA".
STRENGTH AND COLOUR UNPARSED
TRY IT.

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCOES, SHERRY PORT,
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Appy to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

FOR SALE.

GOOD DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS

in Cases Complete, BAYONETS, REVOLVERS,
CARTRIDGES, and SHOT, &c., &c.

Best Quality GIN in Stone Bottles at \$5.00
per dozen, and GIN in White Glass Bottles,
SHEMAM SNAPS, POMERANIAN BITTERS,
DRIPSTONE FILLED, SOUEROUR and RED
CABAGE in Jars.

FOR SALE.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 & 23 Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1886.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

REITSLEICH & Co.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. RED FOIL "SET" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL "DET" (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
HEDDER & Co., BEIJING,
For Hongkong, China, and the East.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1886.

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INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS
RISKS at 1/4, net per Annun, and other Ins-
URANCES at Current Rates.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China
and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Poun-
g, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1886.

[744]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
AD. 1729.

HONGKONG, 27th March, 1886.

[744]

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent for the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant Insurance on the following
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in
London, or at the principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886.

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THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
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ANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-
class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

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EXTRACT.

THE ASCENT OF ADAM'S PEAK, CEYLON.

The following interesting description of an ascent of Adam's Peak in Ceylon is given by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant in the current number of *Blackwood's*:

As it is rather a fatiguing day's journey from Ratnapura to the top of the Peak, I made an early start with a friend from the house of the hospitable Judge, who was at that time exercising his functions in this district, attended by our porters—so as groups are called—that counted, and some natives, who acted as guides and carriers of the provisions we required for a three days' trip. To say that our way led us through beautiful scenery is to use a platitude in connection with the central and innumerable districts of Ceylon, where the luxuriance of tropical vegetation merges as we reach higher altitudes with the heavy forests peculiar to them—where the villages are no longer embowered in groves of cocoanut trees, or nestled beneath the broad leaves of the plantain, but where they are surrounded by coffee bushes red with berry, and are shadowed by the feathered bamboo; and the valley bottoms are terraced for the irrigation of rice, another variety of which, called hill-paddy, reaches the steep hill-sides where these are not already possessed by forest. We passed the night at a native house in one of the higher villages, and leaving our horses there on foot amid scenery which at every step became more grand and rugged, the path in places skirted the edge of dizzy precipices, at the base of which foamed bounding torrents. The way was often rendered dangerous by the roots of large trees, which having become slippery by the morning mist, stretched across the narrow path, and out of these nearly cost me my life. The path at the spot I descended on the precipitous hillside at least 300 feet below rose a torrent of boiling water, when my foot slipped on a root, and I pitched over the sheer cliff. I heard the cry of my companion as I disappeared, and had quite time to realize that all was over, when I was brought up suddenly by the spreading branches of a bush which was growing upon a projecting rock. There was no standing ground anywhere, except the rock the bush grew upon. Looking up I saw my companion and the natives who were with us peering over the edge above, and to their intense relief shouted that so far, I was all right, but dared not move for fear the bush would give way. They, however, strongly urged my continuing on to the rock; and this, with a heart thumping so loudly that I seemed to hear my palpitations, and a dizzy brain, I succeeded in doing. The natives, of whom there were five or six, then undid their long waistcloths, and tying them to each other, and to a piece of cord, connecting the united contributions of all the string of the party and the packages they were carrying, made a rope just long enough to reach me. Fastening this under my armpits, and holding on to it with the energy of despair, or perhaps I should rather say of hope, I was safely hauled to the top. This adventure was not a very good preparation for what was in store for us, when not very far from the top we reached the *massgal*, or the whole ascent. Here again we had a precipice with a torrent at the bottom of it on one side, and on the other an overhanging cliff—not metaphorically overhanging, but literally its upper edge projected some distance beyond the ledge on which we stood; it was not above forty feet high, and was scaled by an iron ladder. The agonising moment came when we had mounted this ladder to the projecting edge, and had nothing between our backs and the torrent some hundreds of feet below, and then had to turn over the edge and take hold of a chain which lay over an expanse of bare sloping rock, to the link of which it was necessary to cling firmly, while one hauled one's self on one's knees for twenty or thirty years over the by no means smooth surface. My sensations, at the critical moment when I was clinging backwards on to the ladder, remind me of a subsequent experience in a Cornish mine. I was some hundreds of feet down in the bowels of the earth, crawling down a ladder similarly suspended; and feeling that the temperature was every moment getting warmer, I said to a miner who was accompanying me:—

"It is getting very hot down here. How far do you think it is to the infernal regions?"

"I don't know exactly, sir," he promptly replied "but if you let go, you will be there in two minutes."

Thus did he meanly take advantage of my precarious and helpless position to reflect upon my moral character!

It was my companion's turn, after we had safely accomplished this disagreeable feat of

gymnastics, to pass with nervousness. He was a missionary, in fact; and he was so utterly demoralised that he roundly declared that nothing would induce him to make the descent of the same place. Now the prospect of imitating Adam, and staying permanently on the top of the peak called after him, was so appalling, that I proposed opening a bottle of "randy," which we had brought with us, and satisfying our nerves by taking a light repast there and then—a measure which was further recommended to us by the fact that the spot commanded an extensive and magnificent bird's-eye view of the whole southern portion of the island, with the sea distinctly visible in the extreme distance, and thousands of feet below us the forests from which we had so abruptly ascended. We had one or two pretty steep places after this, but nothing comparable to the *massgal* and the tumultuous run right across the Southern ocean on the 40th parallel south, from Cape Town to Albany, in Western Australia. Here the Princess had an exceedingly pleasant and profitable time, followed by long visits to South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. Then on to the Fiji Islands, where the Princes greatly enjoyed themselves, followed by a long and straight run to Japan during the time they spent in that country. They were the guests of the Mikado at Tokyo, and so are able to give glimpse into Court life in Japan.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PICANICINIES AND THE BLACKS.

The good-natured West India blacks gave Queen Victoria's picnicanies a gushing welcome. Here, for example, is a scene in Barbados:—"From St. John's we drove down through the slopes of the undercliff to Codrington College, passing many still more dimly and riotously negro huts. On our arriving at the entrance of the long avenue of coconut palms which leads up to the college there was an enthusiastic gathering of negro women, men, and children to see Queen Victoria's picnicanies. They clustered round the first carriage that arrived, which was a wagonette containing mida, whom they took for us, and frantically embraced every part, they could lay their hands on—the steps, door, splash-board, kissing these and even the wheels, and overwhelming the occupants with blessing and salutations of joy and delight. When we came a little after the first burst of emotion had been let off, but still enough remained to give us a hearty welcome."

THE OLD LADY AND THE SPADE GUINEA.

"Jan. 2.—Left the ship at 9 a.m. with the captain and doctor and six messengers from gun-room—Royds, Pels, Currie, Christina, John, and Samy— for the pier at Bridgetown harbour, to which we went in the steam pinnace and galley through the merchant shipping anchorage. The piers on both sides of this harbour, which is like an embanked river, were thronged with negroes, who swarmed still more thickly round the landing steps at the further end. This was the first opportunity they had in *massgal* of seeing the Queen's picnicanies, and consequently they expressed their feelings in a very demonstrative manner; one old lady, name unknown, threw a spade gimbals of George III's wrapped up in paper and inscribed "a souvenir of Barbados" into the carriage as we drove through town." At Trinidad, Jamaica, Grenada, St. Vincent, and all the other islands it was the same; everywhere whites and blacks received the Royal ladies with an ovation. Here is a strong passage which occurs in speaking of the great naval fight of *Rodney* and the other West India heroes of last century. "Truly here! The spirits of our fathers! Might start from every wave! For the deck it was their field of fame. And ocean was to stay. This consists of two rooms completely empty, and with clean bare floors, each room has a large open fireplace, and plenty of jarred wood a pile of which last night was stacked in the verandah outside, so as to be conveniently handy for throwing on the fire all night through. Two grand red fires are already burning brightly dry, such a contrast to what we have had for the last few weeks on board ship. A small two-wheeled cart that had brought our mattresses, and rug, and what furniture we had for the night, has arrived before us, and we proceed to make our bed in the open air, for there is plenty of fresh water in the tanks, and holds the skeleton of an Englishman? Was it for this that these seas were reddened with the blood of our own forefathers year after year? Did all these gallant souls go down to Hades in vain, and leave nothing to their grave?—start and ask us, their sons—'What have you done with these islands which we won for you with precious blood?' And what could we answer? We have maimed them, neglected them, ill at the present moment, enslaved of the slavery of the past, and too ignorant and helpless to govern them as a dependency of an overburdened colonial burgh in London, now slavery is gone, we are half-minded to throw them again and give them up, no matter much to whom. But was it for this that these islands were taken and retaken, till every gall and every foot of the ocean held the skeleton of an Englishman?"

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When I awoke to look out on me, by the light of a moon a little past the full in the early morning I looked down from this isolated summit upon a sea of mist which stretched to the horizon in all directions, completely concealing the landscape beneath me. It was white, compact, smooth surface almost green, it the appearance of a field of snow, unless which, in a deep black shadow, the conical profile of the mountain I was on, its apex just touching the horizon, and producing a scene which was so much out of the ordinary as to be unique and surprising.

While I was watching it, the white mass of its outline gradually began to fade, the black shadow became by degrees less black, the white mist more grey, and as the dawn slowly broke, the whole effect was changed as by

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The *Orion* of Her Majesty's Ship *Bacchante*, 1879-1882. Compiled from the private journals, letters, and notebooks of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, with additions by John N. Dalton.

Mr. Dalton says that when the Princes of Wales determined to send his sons to sea, it was chiefly with a view to the mental and moral training that they would receive as midshipmen in Her Majesty's Navy. In every one of the Queen's ships each officer, man, and boy has his special and individual duties to perform every hour of the day and night, with a routine that should be as precise and unvarying as clock-work. And the Princes, as soon as they were on board ship, were treated no better as the other midshipmen, and performed all the duties which usually fall to them; they took their turn in all weathers, by day or night, at watch-keeping, the gunnery, at sail, drill, or boat duty. The young midshipmen took as much interest in their ship and its behaviour, in their shipmates of all grades, in their examinations and those of their fellow-midshipmen, as if their success in life depended on the result. It showed great wisdom on the part of the Prince of Wales, and real concern for the health, training and welfare of his boys, when he decided to send them to sea for three years. The voyage round the world may be regarded as to a large extent the technical education of our future King and his Royal brother. It is not only that the discipline of obedience ought to teach them to command wisely and well in the future, but what more appropriate education for the future King of this great Empire could there be than to become personally familiar with its constituent parts, their varied populations, their complicated conditions and manifold interests? True, India, Canada, and New Zealand were not touched by Mr. McKenzie, chairman of the distric committee, there was a descent into a deep copse mine in South Australia. Of course, there were kangaroo hunts, and in Victoria a great corroboree of the natives. At Penola, in South Australia, we are told, there was something new in the way of an address read by Mr. McKenzie, chairman of the district committee. It was enclosed in a silk case like the Union Jack, which must have cost the school children who had worked it much time and labour, and referred, among other things, to the Princes being in the Navy. The children were drawn up by the side of the road and sang the National Anthem.

MAINTENANCE OF MELBOURNE—GROWTH OF NATIONAL FEELING.

Naturally, the Princes were much struck with the size of Melbourne and the magnificence of its public buildings. Every page bears evidence of their diligence in collecting information, statistical and other, of the progress and present condition of Victoria and the other colonies. Mr. Dalton is fond of parenthesis on Victoria and proteanist policy. A long day was spent at Ballarat, and much learnt about the gold of the colony. "The bright, hospitable, and cheery Mayor, Mr. Robert Lewis, who is a Welshman and very proud of his Prince, was full of memories of the old principality, and also information regarding the early days of Ballarat." Another visit of great interest was to Sandhurst, where the Princes' entry, therefore, was shown us.

"There were at least 20,000 people in the streets and on the tops of the houses." At one spot there were a number of Scotchmen in kilts and tartans, dancing to the music of the bagpipes. "Chattering with members of the crowd in a casual way, but without their knowing more than that we had come from Melbourne, heard several things. Asked one who was a Welshman or Scotchman or Englishman; he said he was neither the one nor the other, but that he was a 'Colonial' born and bred. This is the way a national feeling begins to arise." In New South Wales and Queensland there was the same round of sightseeing and festivities. Excursions were made into various parts of the interior.

THE VOYAGE TO NEW ZEALAND.

The visit to New Zealand had to be given up partly on account of the Admiral's illness and partly because the New Zealand authorities insisted on a quarantine of four days on account of small-pox. So the *Bacchante* made straight from Brisbane to Fiji, the social and economical conditions of which come in for some weeks to no purpose, though it is some time tantalising not to be able to identify a particular passage with its author. The long cruise began in September, 1879, and ended on August, 1882, and was divided into two well-marked sections. The first, extending to May, 1880, included visits to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, Madeira, the Canaries, West Indies, and Barbados. After a brief stop at Rio, the second and much longer part of the cruise was begun in August, 1880, and included the circumnavigation of the globe. By Ferrol, Madeira, and the Cape Verds, the river Plate was made, and some time was spent on shore. A run was made to the Falklands; but just as the preparations were made for a day or two of navigation, a tempest came on, and had nothing between our backs and the torrent some hundreds of feet below, and then had to turn over the edge and take hold of a chain which lay over an expanse of bare sloping rock, to the link of which it was necessary to cling firmly, while one hauled one's self on one's knees for twenty or thirty years over the by no means smooth surface. My sensations, at the critical moment when I was clinging backwards on to the ladder, remind me of a subsequent experience in a Cornish mine. I was some hundreds of feet down in the bowels of the earth, crawling down a ladder similarly suspended; and feeling that the temperature was every moment getting warmer, I said to a miner who was accompanying me:—

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